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# The People

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ONE PENNY.

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## THIRD EDITION.

"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,  
Saturday Evening.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(BRUSSELS TELEGRAM.)

### THE QUEEN AT DARMSTADT.

DARMSTADT, April 25.—Queen Victoria's dinner party yesterday included the Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Irene of Hesse, Princess Julie of Battenburg, Count and Countess Schöenberg, and Lady Churchill. The remainder of the royal party dined alone, after visiting the theatre.

Notwithstanding the showery weather at Darmstadt yesterday, the Queen went out twice in an open carriage in the richly wooded environs of the town. On the first occasion she was accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princess Alix of Hesse, and on the second by the Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria. The Empress Frederick, with her daughters, went over yesterday morning from Homburg to Darmstadt, and was conducted to the palace in a closed carriage and four. Her Majesty returned to Homburg last night, but means to go back to Darmstadt several times before her mother leaves. It is expected that the Queen will also be visited by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the former coming from Strassburg with the Emperor, who reaches Darmstadt this evening about seven, in time for dinner, while the Empress, travelling from Berlin, arrives to-morrow morning. It is now expected that the Empress of Austria, who is now at Wiesbaden, will pay the Queen a private visit, so that if time and intention agree it is possible that Darmstadt may have the honour of harbouring four empresses all at once.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg, will leave Flushing at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning next in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert upon the termination of her continental visit. The Victoria and Albert is timed to reach Sheerness Harbour with the royal travellers at four p.m., and will disembark them at Port Victoria Pier, whence they will proceed by special train to Windsor. There will be no ceremonies at Sheerness on the arrival of the Queen, beyond the hoisting of flags on the war vessels in the harbour.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

### DOUBLE MURDER.

BERLIN, April 25.—A double murder is reported from Schoeneich. About 200 workmen employed in constructing a high road near Schoeneich had finished their labours for the day, and were about to go to sleep in their common night shelter, when one Undank quarrelled with his bedfellow Nadrowski. Nadrowski stabbed Undank, who died immediately. Thereupon the other workmen pounced upon the murderer and beat him to death.

### PRINCE BISMARCK.

HAMBURG, April 25.—The Hamburg Nachrichten seems to have been once more favoured with a note from Friedrichsruhe. It announces to-day, on what appears to be authority, that Prince von Bismarck will not take part in the debates of the Prussian Herrenhaus before the political situation has been cleared.

### A WATERSPOUT IN TEXAS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Yesterday a waterspout burst in Texas, discharging a quantity of water that the streams in the district rose to a great height in a few minutes, inundating the country and flooding the city of Gainesville. Great damage to property resulted. The outlook at one period was very serious, and one woman lying ill in bed died of fright.

### BEAUTY SHOW AT ROME.

ROME, April 25.—The jury which is to award the prizes at the Beauty Show to be held on the 3rd of May is composed of three painters and two sculptors. From the many thousands of photographs received from Italy and abroad the jury have already selected seventeen of the best looking to come to Rome and compete for the various prizes.

### SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE AND THE LEPERS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A letter received here from the Sandwich Islands says that Sister Rose Gertrude is doubly disappointed at not being allowed to labour among the lepers at Molokai, because she belongs to a different Order of Sisters to those in charge of the hospital at that place, and because she finds matters far better there than had been represented. In fact, she says, admirable order and discipline exists at the hospital at Molokai, and the Government are probably taking better care of the lepers than in the case in any other country. The Government has spent over a million dollars in providing for their requirements.

### MISS MARY ANDERSON.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Miss Mary Anderson, according to a letter received from that lady, at Louisville (Ky.), will never again appear on the stage.

### THE TRIAL OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

NEW YORK, April 25.—During the course of the trial of O'Donovan Rossa to-day, Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy gave evidence against the editor of the United Irishman, and repeated the charge that Rossa only distributed 50000s. out of 1,50000s. collected among the families of the Cork and Glasgow dynamitards. Cassidy also claimed that Rossa went to St. Louis, and left the key of his post-office box in the care of Tierman, who opened the letters belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood, and gave the money enclosed in many of such letters to Rossa's wife.

### A PUGILIST COMMITTED.

In the Westminster County Court application was made to Judge Bayley to commit a professional pugilist named Bond for the non-payment of his doctor's bill. Defendant said he had been a flourishing pugilist, but five years ago he broke his hand, and had never struck a blow since.—Dr. Thorne, the plaintiff, said the defendant was a crack pugilist and had sparred before the Shah of Persia. He was generally beautifully dressed, and witness had seen him go to the police court and represent himself as a man of money and become bail for other members of the fancy. He had initiated his two sons into the art of boxing, and although they were both minors they were by their exhibitions of boxing earning £1,000 or more a year, and they lived at home with the defendant.—His honour made an order for the defendant's commitment to Holloway.

## FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### Adoption of Children Bill.

Lord MAINT moved the second reading of a bill to regulate the custody of children. He said that the sole object of the bill was to prevent parents or other guardians who had consented to the adoption of their children afterwards resuming possession of them until they had satisfied the justices in petty sessions that it was to the interest of the child.—The Lord Chancellor objected to the bill on principle. Lord CRANBROOK also opposed the bill, and thought it would have been better if the noble lord had confined his measure to the custody of children.—The bill was eventually by leave withdrawn.—Several bills were advanced, and the House adjourned at 5.40.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### Licensing Bill.

Mr. GOSCHEN informed Mr. Leng, who asked whether the principle of "Betterment" would be applied in the case of publicans deprived of their licenses, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had only to find the necessary means, and the bill would be passed. The President of the Local Government Board, the Government were hastening the preparation of a measure dealing with the licensing question.—Sir W. LAWSON asked whether any idea could be given of when the Government Bill would be ready.—Mr. GOSCHEN said possibly in the next three or four days.

#### Post Office Servants.

Mr. RAIKES, replying to Mr. A. Williams, said it was a fact that post office servants were held responsible for any infringement of the rules concerning the holding of outside meetings which he had lately issued. There was at least one precedent for the rules in the regulations which had existed for nearly a quarter of a century, and which were absolutely prohibitory. His object had been to make the rules less stringent.—Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would ask the House to confirm the undoubted right of all those in the civil employment of the State to meet and discuss questions affecting their position, free from official intimidation or interference.

#### Indian Economies.

Sir J. GOSNELL, replying to Mr. Bradlaugh, said the recommendations of the Indian Finance Committee, which had been accepted, would result in a more economical arrangement with the Provincial governments and a considerable saving.

#### Income Tax.

Mr. CALDWELL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would propose an alteration of the law whereby all limited liability, joint stock, civil service, and co-operative societies would be treated as units for purposes of taxation without rebate to individual members.—Mr. GOSCHEN: No; I should not be prepared to propose an alteration of the law which would practically bring persons with a less income than £150 a year to pay income-tax. That would be the result of the suggestion, and it is not a proposal that I should be prepared to enforce. As a matter of fact, public companies cannot be treated as units, for shareholders having an income under £150 are entitled to a rebate.

#### The Tea Duty.

In reply to Mr. Bryce, Mr. GOSCHEN stated that the new tea duty would be introduced on May 1st.

#### Electoral Disabilities Bill.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Sir J. GOSNELL explained, in answer to Mr. Healy, that it was intended solely to give the soldiers, sailors, and policemen the same franchise as was enjoyed by the civil community of the country. The classes he had mentioned were obliged to absent themselves from their homes, and consequently often lost that power to vote which Parliament intended they should possess. Mr. STOKES could not see why the bill should have been introduced without including all sections of the community. The bill only referred to those sailors who were employed in royal vessels. There were thousands of men engaged in commerce with foreign nations who lost their votes in a precisely similar manner. He urged that the bill should touch all interests, and therefore moved that it be read that day six months.—Mr. WHITMORE was sorry the Government had introduced a bill that would remove the disabilities of all sailors, railway clerks, and others who were now unable to vote, but he could not support the motion to the bill. He rejoiced that the bill removed the disability of certain classes, and he intended to move an amendment in committee to extend it to all classes.—Mr. HOWELL supported the rejection of the bill, which was intended by the Government to increase the voting power of the naval and military forces of the country, while withholding it from a large mass of citizens deserving to be enfranchised.—Colonel BROWNE supported the bill.—Mr. E. KORTSEN asked whether the Government would accept an instruction extending the bill to all classes; if the Government did not agree to do so, he must vote against the bill.—Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN agreed with the remarks of the last speaker as solving the difficulty. He hoped the Government would agree to the suggestion made.—Mr. SEXTON alleged that the bill was a political measure of the most unfair description, and urged its withdrawal in order that a more comprehensive one might be introduced.—Sir J. GOSNELL said he did not recommend the bill on political grounds. He was surprised to hear an Irish member say that a member should not introduce a bill to remove grievances affecting his own constituents. He represented a constituency of men who suffered from the disability, and, therefore, was the proper person to represent to the House the anomaly. The bill included all persons in the auxiliary forces, and the Government would certainly give support to any instructions which would have the effect of extending the exemption to those classes which were included in Mr. Whitmore's bill.—Mr. BRADLAUGH said that under these circumstances he could not support the bill.—Sir H. JAMES thought the principle of exemption in the case of involuntary absence might also be extended to voluntary absence. He could not say at the moment whether the voluntary absence ought to be defined.—Sir J. GOSNELL said the principle of exemption was not to be deprived of their votes because they were absent in pursuance of a contract, and that that proposal the Government adhered to.—Mr. LAWSON asked if the concession would extend to working men away from home.—Sir J. W. PRASE pointed out that the bill affected residence, not voting.—Mr. M. HEALY contended that the

concession of the Government was not adequate.—Mr. ILLINGWORTH contended that no technical disqualification should be left.—The Solicitor-General maintained that the Government had endeavoured to meet the desire of a large number of members on the Opposition side, and that there was now no reason for quarrelling over the bill.—Mr. CAUSTON supported the extension of the bill to all classes by removing all disqualifications on the ground of residence.—Mr. J. ROWLANDS said the bill would merely open the door to greater concessions, ending in the removal of all disqualifications.—Mr. C. Graham, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Grotian, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. T. H. Bolton, and other members continued the discussion, after which the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill read a second time.

#### Suck Drainage.

The report of a resolution providing funds for the Suck Drainage scheme was opposed by Mr. Storey, and on a division was carried by 295 against 95.

#### Supply.

The House went into Committee of Supply; and on a vote of £17,640 for the suppression of the slave trade, Mr. LAURIE resumed the adjourned discussion on it, and stated that £16,000 of the vote was for a mail contract that was not necessary for the suppression of the slave trade. He moved to reduce the vote by £9,130, the increase in the mail contract.—Mr. JACKSON said there was no change this year in the form of the estimate. It was a question whether it should be put under the packet service; but the fact was that the service was entered into, carried on, and paid for, much more in the interest of the control and suppression of the slave trade than for the mail service. There was no connection between that mail service and the East African Company.—After further discussion, Sir JAMES FARRISON defended the vote.—On a division the motion to reduce the vote was rejected by 213 against 145, and the vote was ultimately agreed to.—The sitting was suspended at five minutes to seven.

#### Miscellaneous.

The House resumed at 9 o'clock, and on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. LAURIE contended that the Education Department refused to sanction the employment of girls at Leicester as pupil teachers, because they had not been vaccinated.—Colonel NOLAN asked the intention of the Government as to establishing large fishery harbours on the Irish coast.—Sir THOMAS ESMONDE asked the policy of the Government with regard to Samoa.—Dr. F. GERALD complained of the dishonouring of cattle in Ireland.—Mr. WALKER asked whether a religious census was to be taken next year.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said that question was one for the House itself to decide when the census bill came before it.—After some discussion on land tenure in the North of Scotland, Mr. W. H. SMITH moved the closure, which was carried by 115 against 60.—The House went into Committee of Supply, and discussed a vote of £128,920, for sundry colonial services, after which the House adjourned.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ST. PANCRAS (North).—Mr. Edward R. P. Moon, nephew of Sir Richard Moon, was on Friday night adopted by the Conservative Council as the candidate to oppose Mr. Bolton (G.) at the next election. Mr. Moon has accepted the invitation.

#### SUCCI'S FAST.

Giovanni Succi, who finished his forty days' fast at the Royal Aquarium on Saturday afternoon, is 36 years of age, and an Italian by birth. Prior to this fast he has fasted thirty-two times, the periods varying from twenty to thirty days. He concluded his last fast of thirty days at Brussels on January 18th, and at the outset of his present performance he appears to have had no misgivings as to power of beating the former record by ten days. His last meal, which he ate on the afternoon of March 17th, consisted of salmon, mutton and rice, roast beef, bread, cheese, coffee and brandy, and on being weighed he registered 9st. 10lb. Since that time he has lived in his specially constructed quarters in the Aquarium, and has never been left, six gentlemen—three medical men, two press men, and one layman—watching him night and day. During the first forty-eight hours he complained of the severe pangs of hunger, but after a few days he suffered no inconvenience in this respect. Although he has looked weary and wan, his energy and strength of will have been boundless, and throughout the whole period his muscular power has decreased only slightly. Of course he has been the victim of many practical jokes, especially during the latter part of his fast. Toppicks, stencils, bread, and even miniature coffins have reached him from various quarters, and no one has been more amused at the receipt of these articles than himself.

#### GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE IN IRELAND.

A great strike of railway porters, gunners, and others, has broken out at the Dublin terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway, completely upsetting the train service, their example being followed by the men all along the line. A meeting of the directors was held on Friday, at which alterations in the service were considered, and a new time table will be issued. There does not at present appear to be any probability of an understanding being arrived at between the men and the company. No sympathy whatever is felt for the strikers, and their action is condemned on all hands as most vexatious and unwarrantable. The men have held several meetings, at which the leaders of the movement delivered speeches exhorting them to stand firm and remain quiet. The strike will result in all Transatlantic mails being despatched during the next week via Liverpool instead of Queenstown. The Cunard Company has, it is said, offered to delay the despatch of the mail steamer Umbria for New York until early on Sunday afternoon, so that all mails may be taken on at Liverpool for New York. This will involve little or no loss of time, for Queenstown will be passed twelve hours after the Umbria's departure.

#### DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Edward Bolitho, of Trowdown, near Penzance, the father of Mr. T. B. Bolitho, M.P., died on Thursday at the age of 85. Mr. Bolitho, it is understood, was a millionaire. As late as Saturday, though just recovered from a brief illness, he was out of doors.

#### THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The Press Association states that the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which is the first Order for Wednesday next, is the same measure with two slight alterations, which was before the House last session. The bill will be introduced by Mr. H. Gardner.

## MR. STANLEY'S RETURN TO LONDON.

Mr. Stanley was accompanied on his return to London on Saturday by Dr. Parke, Captain Nelson, Mr. Jephson, Lieutenant Stairs, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bonny. Among the party who travelled to Dover for the purpose of meeting Mr. Stanley on landing at Dover were Lord Wolseley, General Brackenbury, Mr. J. S. Forbes, Mr. Aker-Douglas, M.P., Sir Lewis Pelly, M.P., Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., Sir Francis de Winton, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. William Forbes, Colonel New (Consul-General United States), Sir James Anderson, Kustem Pasha (Turkish Ambassador), Baron H. de Worms, M.P., Sir John Pender, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Clement Hill (representing the Foreign Office), Sir Grant Duff, and Sir Arnold Kemball. Mr. Stanley desires quiet and rest for some time in order that he may complete his book, and his engagements for the next few days are of a more or less private nature.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

The Australian cricket team arrived at Plymouth on Saturday morning.

## ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. JAMES LOWTHER.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Denham and a special jury, a libel action in which Mr. Alfred Burr, of Pall Mall, sought to recover damages against Mr. James Lowther, M.P., came on. The defendant pleaded justification.—From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Burr after becoming a bankrupt acquired and conducted a lucrative business as an estate and insurance agent. In 1887, in conjunction with other parties, he had become a party to the purchase of a property in Surrey called Bellagio. In the course of some criticisms with regard to the application for a racecourse for Bellagio, Mr. Lowther is stated to have remarked: "It is nevertheless only right that in the public interest, you should know that the Jockey Club since 1877, and for two periods of three years each he had been a steward, and it was in this capacity that the application for the racecourse for the Lingfield racecourse came before himself, Lord Hastings, and Mr. H. Fitzwilliam. Having made inquiries they refused the application. His speech at the Gimcrack Club dinner was published on the 15th December, 1888, but no proceedings were taken against him till March, 1889. He had nothing to do with Lingfield except concurring in the refusal of the license. Prior to his speech he saw something that had been said in the *Referee*, and he also saw the circular that had been issued, and the *Southern Free Press* and the *Thames Elector*. He had likewise seen the procession at Margate—the procession which carried the black flag with the motto, "remember Lingfield." They came and stood under the window where he was (laughter). He saw a similar flag in an hotel window at Ramsgate. He thereupon published his placard. In reference to what had been said as to the plaintiff being a member of a bill discounting, Mr. Lowther detailed an interview which he had had with the plaintiff in the summer of 1887, at the office of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, as to some bills which bore the name of a friend of his.—The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## THEFT OF THEATRICAL PROPERTIES.

At the London County Sessions on Friday, John Bowman, James Fitzsimons, 17, William M'Farlane, 17, and Ernest Jones, 21, labourers, were indicted for breaking and entering the warehouse of James Fuller, entertainment caterer, and stealing therein a weighing machine and other articles, value £20. Fitzsimons pleaded guilty. Mr. W. H. Lyeicester prosecuted.—Early in February the prosecutor went on a professional tour, leaving a large quantity of theatrical property locked up in a loft above some stables in the Sharnfield-road, and on his return home on the 3rd of April he was informed that a quantity of his property had been brought back by the father of the prisoner Fitzsimons, who said his son had brought it to his house. An examination of the premises showed they had been entered by a trap-door in the stable, and the things in the loft had been removed. Bowman, Fitzsimons, and M'Farlane were employed by the owner of the stables, and according to the statement of Fitzsimons, it would appear that he and Bowman met him, and that they should get into the "actor's" place, and have a game with the dummies. He had a key which opened the stable door, and Bowman and M'Farlane went in, and the trap-door was opened. After this they paid several visits to the loft with other lads named Davis and Waits. Waits took a pair of boots away, and M'Farlane some brass and a wig, and he took a quantity of ball, caps, and other articles. A quantity of ball, caps, and other articles, were also taken. The brass work and the weighing machine were also taken. The brass work had been sold to a marine-store dealer, but all the goods stolen by the prisoner Fitzsimons had been returned by his father. Fitzsimons stated that the boy Waits had taken most of the property.—The jury found the prisoners guilty.—Jones, who was said to be the ringleader of a gang of young shop-lifters, and had been previously convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and three years' police supervision, Bowman to four, and Fitzsimons and M'Farlane each to three months' hard labour.

## A GROSS OFFENCE.

At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, Alfred Bann, 22, was charged with criminally assaulting a girl named Tylor. The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner and prosecutrix, who resides in the King's-road, West Ham, were employed at the same factory, and that on one occasion as the girl was walking out, she was accosted by the prisoner, who persisted in following her until they arrived at a quiet spot, where he effected his purpose.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Hawkins sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude.

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## MORFA COLLIERY DISASTER.

Remarkable Evidence.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the disaster at the Morfa Colliery on the 10th ult., by which eighty-seven lives were lost, was resumed on Thursday at Aberdare. In the course of the evidence some strange statements were made suggestive of the superstition amongst Welsh colliers.—Philip Williams, recalled, and questioned why a special examination of the pit was asked for prior to the day of the explosion said, speaking in Welsh, the truth was there had been complaints of spirits being about in the four-foot vein. He supposed the colliers thought a special examination would get rid of the spirits. Another witness named Harving said a rumour had gone round that something was to be heard in the pit, and that it was regarded as a proof, that something unusual was to occur at Morfa—a fire or an explosion. He himself thought something would happen in the four-foot. The sounds they heard created fear in the minds of the men that there was danger in the pit. About a fortnight before the explosion he was in the four-foot with another man. After emptying a tram they went on their knees. No word passed between them, but they heard something, and looked at each other in amazement. One asked, "What is that?" and thereupon a door opened and slammed against the frame. He met Tom Barrass, the underground manager, and said to him, "Something very strange has happened there to-day." Barrass remarked, "Well, I can't doubt but this sort of thing makes one believe that everything one has heard before is true. There were some people who were superstitious, and he had his ideas before the explosion, but he had cause to believe that it was something else that caused the accident. He had proof himself that sounds and signs occurred before the explosion of 1883.—The inquiry concluded at Aberdare on Friday, when the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the explosion was caused by shot firing. They were of opinion that no breach of the colliery rules had been committed, and attached no blame to any one.

## ACTION FOR SLANDER BY MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice A. L. Smith and a special jury, the case of Sala v. Furniss was heard. It was an action for slander. The defendant, admitted having spoken the words, but denied that they bore the meaning attributed to them by the plaintiff, and he paid 40s. into court. Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Reginald Brown appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., for the defendant.—In opening the case, Mr. Kemp said the plaintiff was Mr. George Augustus Sala, whose name was probably not known to the jury for the first time. In early life Mr. Sala was educated as a painter, and he also turned his attention to engraving. He attained very considerable skill as an artist. In the course of his work as an engraver his eyes were injured by the acids employed, and he then turned his attention to literature. In 1857 he became connected with the *Daily Telegraph*, and wrote continuously for that journal. He had also published several works, which had attained great popularity, and he had been described as the Prince of Journalists. In December, 1889, he was invited to Nottingham to distribute prizes to successful students at the art school, and he made a speech as to art criticism. The defendant, Mr. Furniss, was a well-known caricaturist. He also found himself at Nottingham, and he there also made a speech in which were passages most offensive to Mr. Sala. The defendant said that Mr. Sala began life as an artist, and not only so, but he began it in that walk of art which he (Mr. Furniss) pursued. He went to Dickens and wanted to illustrate his books; but Dickens would not have the sketches. After Mr. Sala went into literature, and it was a very good thing for him and for literature that Dickens gave him the refusal that he did. Mr. Sala began not only as an artist, but as a caricaturist, and he had to send into Academy schools three drawings, as they were called, of a head, a hand, and a foot. Unfortunately for Mr. Sala, he had six lines upon the foot he drew, and the examiner, having counted these, pointed out the mistake. Mr. Sala, who did not get into the schools, now bore the art critic of the *Daily Telegraph*. In 1851 Mr. Sala painted pictures on the walls of an eating saloon, and that probably had given him a taste for book review, which he had evinced ever since. These statements, added the learned counsel, were untrue, and were calculated to degrade and insult Mr. Sala. With regard to the latter statement, a matter of fact on the occasion of the distribution of 1851 Mr. Sala had painted something on the walls of Gore House, Kensington, which had been formerly the residence of the Countess of Blessington, and other artists, some of eminence, had done the same. No apology had been offered, and no regret expressed by the defendant. Mr. Sala could not accept the 40s. as compensation, as publicity had been given to the matter by various newspapers. He, however, had no desire to make any money out of the transaction, and he had sought adequate reparation for the injury he had suffered.—Mr. Sala, who had been a writer on the *Daily Telegraph*, and he had held the position of art critic as well as other positions on that journal. His training as an artist began when he was 11 years of age, and he had attended several well-known studios. He was also engaged in the painting-room of the Princess's Theatre, where Beverley was employed. He was also employed for some time engraving, but in consequence of the injury done to his eyes by the acids he was reluctantly compelled to abandon this art, and he took to journalism. At the end of 1859 he went to Nottingham to distribute prizes. Afterwards he found statements in three or four London newspapers commenting on this matter, and he brought actions against them. They paid the costs or apologised. He found that the source of these comments was the speech of the defendant. No evidence was called for the defence, but Mr. Lockwood addressed the jury, and contended that the alleged slanderous statements were mere good-natured criticism and chaff in a speech delivered after supper, and that the 40s. were amply sufficient for any annoyance given to Mr. Sala.—The jury, after deliberating for a short time in the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff for 45, which, they said, included the 40s.—Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, James Thornton was sentenced to nine months' hard labour for wounding his sister, and Elizabeth A. Birch received a sentence of three months for malicious libel.







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**FIRE AT A MANSION.**  
A Fireman Killed.  
Shortly after noon on Tuesday a fire was discovered at Hams Hall, the seat of Lord Norton, and for several centuries the name of the Adderleys. An alarm was at once sent, and the Colchester fire brigade with their auxiliary engine were the first to arrive. Telegrams were despatched to Birmingham, Coventry, Nuneaton, and Tamworth, and the brigades at all the places responded to the call, the steam fire-engines being the means of pouring an immense quantity of water on to the flaming buildings. It was clear from the first, however, that the fire had attained so strong a hold to render it impossible to save the house, which is a specially-built structure of stone and with but little pretension to architectural beauty. A large number of helpers were soon engaged in clearing the lower rooms of furniture and heirlooms, and it is satisfactory to know that these, and also the valuable library, have been rescued. A number of gentlemen were busily engaged during the afternoon in conveying the valuables to a place of safety. The fire had obtained such a strong hold before the arrival of the steamers that the whole of the roof fell in with a crash within about two hours of the time of the discovery, and the contents of the upper storeys were destroyed by the flames, including the whole of the personal belongings of the housekeeper, an old servant of the family, who was left with absolutely no clothing beyond the nightgown she was wearing. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated flue. Lord Norton and the family left Hams Hall for London on the previous day, but his lordship was telegraphed for. The mansion is completely gutted, and one of the firemen engaged on the scene was killed and one or two others were injured. While several firemen were in the butler's pantry endeavouring to save the silver plate the roof obtained such a fall in with a loud crash, the occupants being buried in the debris.

**FIGHTING AT A FUNERAL.**  
At Highgate Police Court, Thomas Bevan, superintendent of the Marylebone Cemetery, was summoned for assaulting an undertaker. The complainant said that soon after he had lowered a corpse into the grave the defendant demanded the parson's fees. The complainant replied that all the fees had been paid. He was leaving the cemetery on the carriage when the defendant seized him by the coat-tails, and dragged him off. It was said, also, that the defendant struck and kicked the complainant, but this the latter denied.—The bench ordered the defendant to pay a fine of three guineas.

**ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE.**  
At the Worship-street Police Court, William Thorne, 43, butcher, of Lever-street, St. Luke's, was charged on remand with feloniously wounding his wife, Sarah Thorne, with intent to murder her. Mr. Close, solicitor, defended.—The prisoner was held five weeks under remand owing to the wife having hitherto been unable to attend. Her evidence now showed that she had for some time been separated from her husband, but that he frequently followed her to her home in Whipcross-street, Clerkenwell, and annoyed her. On the 16th March he followed her in Horton-street, and as she was entering a shop in Cropley street he told her to stop, and she turned round, he put his hand on her shoulder, and she fell fainting. Isabella Crotti, the shopkeeper, said she saw the blow given by the prisoner, he having a knife in his hand. When his wife fell the prisoner closed the knife and put it in his pocket. The woman was carried to the hospital and the man arrested later at night. Then he said, "I did it with a wooden meat skewer." As the police station he added, "It's a pity I didn't kill her, she deserves it, and it served her right."—The evidence of house surgeon of the Metropolitan Free Hospital showed that the wound was an inch and a half long and three inches deep, scarcely the sort of wound to be caused by a meat skewer.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

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ment itself to those members of the Irish party and their English allies as are prepared to sacrifice indefinitely the welfare of the Irish peasantry in order to accomplish their own political object. We will do both the Irish and English Separatists the justice to say that we do not believe they are all as bad as that. Consequently, Mr. PARNELL's scheme is likely to receive but very qualified support even from his own political friends.

**JUDICIAL SENTENCES.**—Lord HERSHELL unquestionably did well in bringing before the House of Lords on Monday the difficult question of unequal judicial sentences in criminal cases. As to the necessity of inquiry by a royal commission, that is a different matter. Considering the vast mass of undeniable evidence which is already before the public from one source or another, it is not easy to see what precise good a royal commission could do. Nevertheless, there is always need of evidence and of inquiry, in order to see what can be done to ensure the equal dispensation of justice in our criminal courts to all offenders alike. The difficulties, however, which beset any attempt to lay down rules for equalising sentences are enormous. Is it not, one may well ask, essentially impossible to equalise sentences by rule? It is not too much to say that criminal cases never resemble each other so closely in all their circumstances that it is possible to make any typical case a guide for dealing with the infinite variations of culpability which are the daily experience of criminal courts. Besides, the very people who have most closely studied the subject of punishment in its practical bearing on the lives and characters of those who incur it are quite at sixes and sevens as to the principles which ought to regulate its infliction. Some are for long sentences; some for short. Some would attach greater weight than others to the fact of previous conviction; while some would even take no notice of previous conviction at all. So far as we can see, it seems to be impossible to lay down any rule. The only possible principle which can be admitted with a view to obtaining something like uniformity is that of the wise exercise of the discretion of the judge. That principle seems to have been recognised in the debate on Monday. Only the judge can know, in so far as they can be known at all, the mitigating or aggravating circumstances of each particular case which comes before him. Fortunately, the bench can be trusted to exercise that tremendous power with intelligence and impartiality. But, in order that judges may be able to give proper effect to their views of the moral aspect of particular cases, it is absolutely necessary that the scale of judicial punishments should be most carefully graduated, so that a judge should not, as he now too often is, be compelled to pass sentences which he knows are really inadequate to the requirements of cases before him.

**"EIGHT HOURS."**—Eight hours' work a day is, beyond all doubt, a fine phrase. If no man ever worked more he would not be overworked, and if no man ever worked less he would certainly have sufficient employment to keep him out of that mischief which is proverbially said to be found for idle hands to do. Eight hours a day seems, therefore, an excellent aspiration for the working man. So, indeed, it would be, were it not for one or two trifling drawbacks, such as are apt to be found in this imperfect world, interfering with the practical success of the most beautiful theoretical schemes. In the first place, what right have the advocates of the eight hours' scheme to limit by law the natural and inalienable right of every able-bodied man to work as long as he likes? That protection should be given to women and children is absolutely necessary and right, but to tell a full-grown man that he must not sell his strength or his skill in the labour market on whatever terms he pleases, is nothing short of the grossest tyranny. There is, however, but little chance of any such tyranny being inflicted by Act of Parliament upon the working men of this country at present. Before that becomes possible there will have to be a general agreement in all civilised countries to do the same. Otherwise, we should find that the compulsory eight hours' day was fatal, in these times of commercial competition, to our national industries. It is obvious that a nation in which the employers of labour can only get eight hours' work out of their employes are handicapped out of the race for commercial success altogether. Englishmen will never submit to a scheme which means ruin to capital, and, in consequence, ruin to labour also. The organisers of the forthcoming demonstrations at home and abroad in favour of the eight hours' day appear to think that there is some immediate prospect of a general international agreement on the subject. We confess that we can see no reason for that sanguine anticipation, and until such agreement becomes an accomplished fact it will never do for British industry to go in for commercial disarmament while other nations are still armed. And even then there is the question of the natural liberty of the worker to work as long as he likes. Englishmen are not favourable to curtailment of their personal liberties.

**A MUSIC HALL SINGER'S DIVORCE.**—In the Divorce Division on Thursday, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Hunter v. Hunter and Boyd. There was no defence. The petitioner, Mr. Walter Hunter, a music hall singer, married the respondent on the 10th of August, 1884, at the registry office, St. Pancras. They afterwards lived together in Colebrook-row, Islington. The respondent was stated to have been of drunken habits, and in order to try and cure her the petitioner sent her to reside at some apartments at Preston. There she made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, a traveller to an Edinburgh firm of publishers, and with him she cohabited herself. She was seen by the landlady to leave Mr. Boyd's room at seven o'clock in the morning, and when charged with adultery she did not deny it. The landlady afterwards communicated with the petitioner. A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

## THE WEEK'S DIVORCE CASES.

### A SINGULAR CASE.

In the Divorce Division, before Mr. Justice Butt, the case of D'Etohyogen v. D'Etohyogen came on for hearing. This was a petition presented by the wife praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the bigamy and desertion of her husband. Mr. Middleton appeared for the petitioner; the respondent was not represented by counsel. From the statement of the learned counsel it appeared that the parties were married on the 10th of September, 1878, at Compton, in the province of Quebec. At that time the respondent was a farmer at Stanstead, in Canada. The parties after that came to England and took up their residence at Richmond and Inverness-terrace. The respondent commenced a suit in that court against the petitioner, but there was not the slightest foundation for the allegations he made against the petitioner. Some questions were raised as to the question of domicile, but the learned judge pronounced for an English domicile, and the case was ordered to proceed. The next step, however, was that an application was made to the court for the dismissal of the petition, but that was opposed, as there was an objection to pay the costs. Mr. Justice Butt: Well, why did not the wife proceed with the suit?—Mr. Middleton: Because, my lord, her husband left her, and went to Chicago, where he obtained a decree of divorce against her on the ground of her deserting him, and on the 10th of July, 1883, he went through a form of marriage with a young woman named O'Leary, at Derby, in the State of Vermont. On learning that his wife filed the present petition. Mr. Justice Butt: Had the court in Chicago any jurisdiction to dissolve the first marriage?—Mr. Middleton said he was of opinion the court had no such jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Butt thought it would be best for the present suit to proceed without reference to the proceedings in Chicago. It might turn out that there was no American domicile, but that was not the question now, as the matter before him would proceed as if there were no evidence from Chicago. Mrs. Sarah Agnes D'Etohyogen said she was married to the respondent at Compton, in Quebec, on September 10th, 1878. There were two children. She resided with the respondent some time at his farm, which was called Stanstead, at Compton, in 1883, and the respondent came to this country in 1885, and since that he had not contributed in any way to her support. The respondent took proceedings against her in 1887, but there was not the slightest foundation for the allegations he then made against her. Depositions were then put in proving the marriage of the respondent with Catherine O'Leary at Chicago, and their cohabitation afterwards as man and wife. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the children.

### PRESENTING A REVOLVER AT A WIFE.

In the case of Peck v. Peck, the petition was presented by the wife, praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the misconduct of her husband. Mrs. Lilla Maria Rendle said she was married to the respondent, John Rendle, on the 2nd of September, 1886, at the parish church at Guernsey. After the marriage she went to reside at the Clarendon Hotel, Brighton, of which the respondent was then the proprietor. She resided with the respondent until she left him in the autumn of last year. At times the respondent acted very badly towards her. He kicked her out of bed in the early part of last year. On one occasion he struck her in the face. That was in the autumn of the same year. In June he turned her out of the hotel. He came home on that occasion very tipsy about one in the morning, and ordered her to leave the place. She asked him the reason for such conduct, when he said she had been misconducting herself, which was totally and entirely false. She left the hotel as directed, and went to the house of a friend. The next day respondent sent her to return home. She did so and forgave the cruelty. When she arrived at the Clarendon Hotel she found a woman there who called herself Mrs. Maxwell Scott. She was sitting in petitioner's private room, and the respondent was present. Mrs. Scott was not in walking dress. She asked that she made inquiry about Mrs. Scott. On the 15th of August the respondent went to Brussels. He was very often away from the hotel all night. On one occasion she asked him if he had been to Mrs. Scott, who she had discovered lived at Hassocks Gate. She after that instituted the present proceedings. After that he got two letters from the respondent. In the first he asked her not to proceed with the suit on account of the scandal and disgrace it would occasion to her and the children. For himself he said he did not care. In the second letter he said he was sorry. He admitted he had been a brute and asked her to come back to him, and called her his "dear sweet loving Lilla." He further told her that telegrams would find him at Gresham House if addressed to "Septimus," and letters addressed to "Mr. Smith." The respondent was not at the hotel now. An oil painting of the respondent was here handed in by Mr. Deane, who was told for the petitioner. Constable Rendle said she now lived at the Clarendon Hotel, Brighton. She recollected Mrs. Rendle leaving the hotel last year. She went away in the middle of the night. She knew that Mr. Rendle on that occasion came home the worse for drink. She saw the respondent strike Mrs. Rendle. When Mrs. Scott was first brought into the hotel she stayed two nights. She passed one of those nights in No. 14, which was Mr. Rendle's room. She was not a hotel guest, as she did not pay a bill. Mrs. Scott was last year a lady and gentleman came to her house at Keyner, Hassocks Gate. They gave the names of Captain and Mrs. Stanley. It would be about the middle of June. Mrs. Stanley left her house on the 15th of July. When Captain Stanley left he made her a present of his portrait. It was that which had been handed into court. She thought it a good likeness of him. He told her Mrs. Stanley had painted it. The letter that had been read in court was Captain Stanley's. She knew Captain and Mrs. Stanley slept in her house. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

### ACTION AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

The case of Yearley v. Yearley was one in which the petition was presented by the wife, praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, a solicitor, at Plymouth. Mr. Arthur Fowler appeared for the petitioner; the respondent was not represented by counsel. Mrs. Miriam Yearley said she was the petitioner, and was married to respondent on August 16th, 1887, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth. He was a solicitor, and practised in that town. They lived in Plymouth after the marriage. She found the respondent to be a man of intemperate habits. He used to go out and return home drunk, and then he would ill-use her. In the September following the marriage he drank, treated her badly, and nearly tore her dress off her back. She shortly after left home to go for a short time to her parents at Cardiff. The respondent met her at the station at Plymouth on her return, but when they arrived home he struck her with his fist in the face. He gave her a black eye on October 26th. Heon that occasion struck her, and his ring caused the injury to her eye. A few days after that he struck her again, and then left her for eight days, and he was afterwards found at a house in Cambridge-lane, Plymouth, with a woman named Gray. It was, as near as she could say, the 3rd of October. On his return home he struck and ill-used her. He had also struck her at his office at Plymouth. She ultimately left him and returned to her friends. In February, 1888, she obtained a situation as nursery governess to a family, and subsequently she went to France in that capacity. On her return to Plymouth, and there found the respondent with the woman Gray. They were drinking port when she (petitioner) entered the respondent's office. On that occasion the respondent struck her in the presence of the woman Gray. The respondent promised to allow her £1 per week, but he had never done so. The last time she lived with the respondent was on October 20th, 1887. Mr. Trevor Styles said he was a brewer, and he was now living at Newland-terrace, Kensington. In 1886 he was living at the wife's mouth. He knew the respondent and his wife. Shortly after respondent's marriage he (witness) met him. He told him that he had had a row with Mrs. Yearley, and that he had given her a good hiding. After the marriage he had also seen respondent in a disreputable house

in Summerland-place, Plymouth, with a woman. The respondent was not sober man. In November, 1887, he met the respondent in Cheapside with the woman Gray. She, however, was not the woman he had seen the respondent with in Summerland-place. Yearley then told him (witness) he was staying at an hotel, but that Gray was living at Chelsea, and that he went to see her every night. Dinaa Varney said she resided at Sydney-street, Plymouth. She knew Mr. Yearley. In May, 1888, a woman came and took apartments in her (witness's) house. After that Mr. Yearley came. The woman passed as Mrs. Yearley. The parties lived in her house for about five weeks. She now knew that the woman's real name was Gray. She knew Yearley went from her house to his place of business. She also knew he was a solicitor. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

### A BLIND MAN'S DIVORCE.

In the case of Dobbs v. Dobbs and Bilton, the petition was that of the husband, a blind man, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the respondent's desertion. The respondent, Mr. John Dobbs, said he was the petitioner, and was by profession a pianoforte tuner. He resided at Tottenham. He was quite blind. He was married to the respondent on the 22nd of April, 1873, at St. John's Church, Hoxton, and he and the respondent lived together until 1884. The marriage was a very unhappy one. The respondent's mother and sister were continually at the house, and they frequently quarrelled. He objected to their coming to the house, but it was of no use. They continued their visits, notwithstanding his objection to their presence. He knew the respondent was keeping her mother and sister, and this he objected to, especially as they were always kicking up rows. In the year 1884 the respondent left him, and he did not know where she was living until last year. After he was informed that she was living at Enfield he instituted the present proceedings. Mrs. Susan Bickmore said she went to Cromwell-terrace, Enfield, where the respondent carried on the business of a dressmaker. She became aware of her being there in consequence of seeing her advertisement in the newspapers. When she saw the respondent, who advertised as Mrs. Bilton, she at once recognised her as Mrs. Dobbs. William Latham said he was a furniture dealer. He served the respondent and co-respondent at Enfield in December last. When he read the citation to the respondent she said there was adultery on both sides. Mr. Whitbread said he let the house in Cromwell-terrace to Mrs. Bilton. There was a Mr. Bilton, but he was not the petitioner. His lordship was satisfied with the evidence. He granted a decree nisi, but he did not give costs against Bilton, as it had not been proved that he knew the respondent was married woman.

### KICKED OUT OF BED.

In the case of Rendle v. Rendle, the petition was presented by the wife praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the misconduct of her husband. Mrs. Lilla Maria Rendle said she was married to the respondent, John Rendle, on the 2nd of September, 1886, at the parish church at Guernsey. After the marriage she went to reside at the Clarendon Hotel, Brighton, of which the respondent was then the proprietor. She resided with the respondent until she left him in the autumn of last year. At times the respondent acted very badly towards her. He kicked her out of bed in the early part of last year. On one occasion he struck her in the face. That was in the autumn of the same year. In June he turned her out of the hotel. He came home on that occasion very tipsy about one in the morning, and ordered her to leave the place. She asked him the reason for such conduct, when he said she had been misconducting herself, which was totally and entirely false. She left the hotel as directed, and went to the house of a friend. The next day respondent sent her to return home. She did so and forgave the cruelty. When she arrived at the Clarendon Hotel she found a woman there who called herself Mrs. Maxwell Scott. She was sitting in petitioner's private room, and the respondent was present. Mrs. Scott was not in walking dress. She asked that she made inquiry about Mrs. Scott. On the 15th of August the respondent went to Brussels. He was very often away from the hotel all night. On one occasion she asked him if he had been to Mrs. Scott, who she had discovered lived at Hassocks Gate. She after that instituted the present proceedings. After that he got two letters from the respondent. In the first he asked her not to proceed with the suit on account of the scandal and disgrace it would occasion to her and the children. For himself he said he did not care. In the second letter he said he was sorry. He admitted he had been a brute and asked her to come back to him, and called her his "dear sweet loving Lilla." He further told her that telegrams would find him at Gresham House if addressed to "Septimus," and letters addressed to "Mr. Smith." The respondent was not at the hotel now. An oil painting of the respondent was here handed in by Mr. Deane, who was told for the petitioner. Constable Rendle said she now lived at the Clarendon Hotel, Brighton. She recollected Mrs. Rendle leaving the hotel last year. She went away in the middle of the night. She knew that Mr. Rendle on that occasion came home the worse for drink. She saw the respondent strike Mrs. Rendle. When Mrs. Scott was first brought into the hotel she stayed two nights. She passed one of those nights in No. 14, which was Mr. Rendle's room. She was not a hotel guest, as she did not pay a bill. Mrs. Scott was last year a lady and gentleman came to her house at Keyner, Hassocks Gate. They gave the names of Captain and Mrs. Stanley. It would be about the middle of June. Mrs. Stanley left her house on the 15th of July. When Captain Stanley left he made her a present of his portrait. It was that which had been handed into court. She thought it a good likeness of him. He told her Mrs. Stanley had painted it. The letter that had been read in court was Captain Stanley's. She knew Captain and Mrs. Stanley slept in her house. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

Miss E. M. Hairs, the plaintiff in the recent action for breach of promise of marriage against Sir George Elliot, M.P., in which the jury disagreed, has instructed her solicitor to enter the case for a new trial.

### M.P.'S AND THE IRISH EXHIBITION.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury, the case of Collingridge and another v. Gladstone and others came on for hearing. This was an action brought by the proprietors of the City Press to recover from Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Ernest Hart, and Mr. John H. Rafferty a sum of £348 16s. for printing and stationery in connection with the Irish Exhibition at Kensington. The defendants, who were sued as promoters and managers of the Exhibition, denied liability, saying the work was not done and the goods were not supplied for their request. Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Powell were counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Reid, Q.C., and Mr. Muir Mackenzie being for the defendants. Mr. Powell, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, detailed the circumstances connected with the formation of the Exhibition company, with the view of showing the active part taken in the matter from the first by the defendants, and said the company, which was incorporated and started with a capital of only £70, was now in liquidation with debts amounting to between £15,000 and £20,000, while the assets were nil. The defendants had been members of the executive council, and the learned counsel submitted, had so held themselves out as to render them personally liable by inducing the plaintiffs to do the work and supply the goods on their credit. The evidence for the plaintiffs had not concluded at the adjournment of the court for the day.

## THE SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE CASE.

At Dalston Police Court, before Mr. Haden Corser, General Henry Ronald Hilsop M'Vor, again appeared as defendant in the case brought against him by Hertha Pamplin, a former nurse in his wife's employ, for the maintenance of the complainant's illegitimate child, of whom she alleged he was the father. Mr. C. V. Young again appeared for complainant; but defendant conducted his own case. After the comedy, he said, that was enacted last week, when he found there was treachery in the camp, when they were using the blade of the assassin by extending the hand of friendship. Mr. Corser: Never mind the hand of the assassin, go on with your case. General M'Vor: I ask your pardon, sir. But I shall have to ask you to grant a warrant or a subpoena to compel a most important witness to my case to attend the court. This is Mrs. Martin, in whose house I lodged at Howard-street, Strand, and she is at Brighton. Mr. Corser: You may make your application later on. Hertha Pamplin was called into the box for cross-examination by the defendant. He asked: You were nurse in the service of the late Mrs. M'Vor during my absence in Australia? Yes. Defendant: You know I never was at the house during my supposed absence? Complainant: Yes. The first you knew of me was when I wrote to you at your situation close to Manchester? Yes. According to the letter from you I was to meet you at Euston Station and then take you to Mrs. Martin's, in Howard-street. There you made a statement which is now in court. In this you said, "I make this statement only for the sake of the lawful husband and dear, sweet, innocent children of Mrs. M'Vor? Yes; but they are the words which you dictated." Mr. Corser: What has that to do with the case? Defendant: I simply want to show the hypocrisy in the case. (To the complainant:) And after that Mrs. Martin it was arranged that you were to go to Farnham to act as my spy and detective? Call it what you like. You stated that I walked in the park with you at Farnham? So you did. And now judge by what you say of what transpired whether you are the very modest woman to talk of the "dear, sweet, innocent children." If you were a modest woman, why did you not retire from the case, and say you would have no more to do with it? Because you always promised me marriage. And you believed it? Yes, I did. Where was the park where you said I sat down against you? Farnham Park. And you do not say that you stayed down there a week, and called at my house every day?

### You were my Spy?

I was not a spy. You grieved on the actions of my late wife? To my grief I did. I corresponded with you from America, and can you produce a single letter from America in which I spoke of affection or expectation of immoral intimacy? No, not one. You said you must be cautious. Now, Miss Pamplin, I never was intimate with you? You are a liar. Mr. Corser: I cannot allow this. Mr. Young: He is irritating her. Defendant (to complainant): Oh, yes; you have well rehearsed this little comedy. Mr. Corser: I shall not allow these comments, or I shall stop the case. Defendant: I am a soldier, your worship, and not a lawyer. I have had experience in courts-martial, but not in police courts. Defendant then proceeded to put in letters from complainant to himself, in which she spoke of visiting his children, of her continued love for them, of her weariness of her other situations, and a desire to be back in his house again; and after the divorce case she wrote, "Let me know how you are, as I am sure you must be upset by the case." In reply to defendant, complainant admitted saying she would like to have some of his handwriting in regard to a prescription he offered her, so as to use it as evidence. Defendant (to complainant): Did not you take oaths at Putney and elsewhere that you would not swear the child to me or register it in my name? Yes. Defendant: There, your worship, you see her oath is worthless. (To Complainant): Did not you say you were going to Australia? Yes, at your instigation. Where is your corroborator on paper or otherwise? You were too artful to put anything on paper. Now, you say I wrote telling you to take care of yourself, but was it because I intended, when sufficiently well off, to establish a house for the protection of my children, and you were to act as nurse? Yes; to take care of myself for you; to be your wife. Pshaw! Now can you produce a scrap of paper where I ever suggested or promised marriage to you—where I ever hinted at immorality? I challenge you or your solicitor to do this. No; you always told me not to say anything about it. Defendant was proceeding with certain questions, which the magistrate said were irrelevant, and told the complainant to answer. Defendant: I am very tired, your worship, not having slept for the past three nights, and am consequently in a maze. Mr. Corser: Well, shall we adjourn now? Defendant: Oh, no; I am just now getting into the humour of the fight. And if I was fighting in another capacity than this I might be into it quicker than you. (This remark the magistrate appeared not to notice.) Defendant said he was told to show he was not a liar, and on his return to the house he was expected to be worth £30,000 by letters he had there proving that he was engaged on the Nicaragua Canal at £2,500 a year, but the magistrate said this had nothing to do with the case. At this point the case was again adjourned.

### BRUTAL MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

A soldier named Uny has just been condemned, at a court-martial held at Lyons, to "hard labour for life" for the brutal murder of one Giraud, an officer's servant, who was quartered with him in the infantry barracks at Chalon-sur-Saone. Uny, who belonged to the Reserves, had been sent to Chalon for a twenty-five days' training. He had been allowed a day's leave, which he had spent in drinking heavily, and on his return to the barracks reported that he was ill. He was sent to a hospital, but he was not there long. He was then sent to the regimental surgeon, who said that if he continued to indulge in intemperate habits he would become mad and eventually die. In his defence Uny alleged that the expression of such an opinion had completely upset him, and that he had wandered about the barracks hardly knowing what he was doing. At last he determined on running away, and he sought Giraud in the hope that he would assist him. Giraud, however, begged him to assist him. Uny alone, as he was too ill, and, becoming infuriated, the prisoner grappled with the poor man, and, seizing a bayonet, stabbed him in several places. Some soldiers hearing a noise, rushed in and arrested Uny, but after a sharp struggle he broke away from them, and, running up to his victim, who had been laid on a bench, he again stabbed him with the bayonet, fracturing his skull with kicks from his heavy boots; bit his face and tried to throttle him with his hands. The unfortunate Giraud expired during the night, and Uny was tried by court-martial at Bourges and condemned to hard labour for life; but the sentence was cancelled by the Revision Council in Paris, and the fresh trial at Lyons was the result. At this second court-martial, over which Lieutenant-colonel Marchal presided, Uny declared that he had been bewitched, and expressed no desire to have forgotten the details. He was found guilty by an unanimous vote, and the sentence passed on him at Bourges has thus been confirmed.

### SHOCKING DISCOVERY AT CHINGFORD.

The body of a respectfully-dressed man, about 24 years of age, was found lying by the roadside at Friday Hill, Chingford. In the right hand was a six-chambered revolver, one chamber being empty. The man had a bullet wound in the head. A sum of £3 4s. 7d. was found in the body. As also were several pawntickets for pocket, as also were several pawntickets for articles pledged to Mr. J. H. Clark's, Grand Coffee Tavern, Balham. There was also an envelope addressed to "Miss Lee, 56, Denmark Villas, West Brighton," enclosing the photograph of a young lady. In one pocket there were twenty-six cartridges.

## A DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

### Pathetic Letter.

Coroner Carttar has had a singular case of suicide before him at Greenwich, the victim being Mr. Henry Charles E. Cooper, aged 37, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, of 87, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich. Mrs. Cooper, of High-street, Borough, mother of the deceased, said he had never threatened to do himself an injury, and had no troubles to speak of. He owed a little money, but it was to a great friend. Mrs. Cooper, the caretaker of the deceased's house, told the jury that since October, when she knew him first, he had complained of indigestion. On the 17th inst. he returned home between eleven and twelve at night, and next morning could not be aroused. She found some letters on the table, and sent for a doctor. Deceased used to read of suicides in the papers, and say that the suicides were lucky, sensible men. The coroner read the following letter written by the deceased to his mother, dated Monday, 22nd inst. "My dear mother, dear mother, I am a little excited, but I am long ago petrified. But I think it is more honourable to die now than to live to be a byword and disreputable mockery of a man. How often have you had to blush for me. I really think this I am now about to do is the full measure of my manliness. Perhaps it is better than nothing. I don't think I am capable of earning a living, I am too light and too fond of books. Things that cost other people no effort to me a great deal of effort. Walking about and keeping proper face and entering into people's foolish cases. I don't want to die. It costs me a horrible effort to screw up my courage to the point. But I think it will be best in the long run, though it may seem a fearful wound now. Kiss dear Katie for me. I have no tears, no feeling, else I would not do this. A weak will is a great curse to oneself and every one who tries to put trust in it. I am laying bare my very soul to you, mother dear. Don't show this to any one but Katie. I love you very truly, mother. Good-bye. From HENRY. Frederick Alexander Stuchbury, clerk, of 4, Upper Tyler-street, Greenwich, said the deceased was physically weak, and used to say, "If life worth living when you have a bad constitution?" He told witness on Thursday that he drank some claret the night before, and used to take opium, but had given it up. He used to say that March 26th was his fatal day, and asked witness to stop with him on that day. When it was past, he told witness that he would tell more on May 3rd. Witness's wife said to deceased, "What a terrible thing this is that happened in Leicester-square." He said, "Believe me, Mrs. Stuchbury, when I do it I won't leave any mess for any one to clean up. Dr. Nichol said he had found him in a state of coma, and he died the same afternoon from the effects of a strong dose of morphia. From 60 to 100 minims had gone from a bottle found in the room. Ten minims might prove fatal. After a long deliberation the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind."

### THE CORDWAINERS' EXHIBITION.

There has been opened during the past week at the hall of the Cordwainers' Company, Cannon-street, a fine art exhibition, by the members of the company, which cannot fail to attract the liveliest interest on the part of all lovers of art treasures, whether in the form of books, china, engravings, or productions in precious metals or bronzes. A remarkable feature of the exhibition is that nothing shown has either been borrowed or bought especially for the event, but everything is the property of one or other of the members of the company. There are about 120 members, and they have contributed in varying measure to one of the most beautiful and remarkable displays of the day. Sir Henry Doulton sends some beautiful specimens of porcelain and pottery, especially a large case full of pottery expressly made in Burslem for this exhibition. There are also some specimens of old Wedgwood lent by Mr. J. Anderson Rose, the master of the company, Mr. W. Hughes-Hughes, and Sir Henry Doulton. The latter also sends a fine old specimen of salt-glaze pottery. The Japanese specimens are especially fine. Among the most interesting exhibits is a complete set of colonial coins, showing the manner in which the coins of larger denomination used to be put in pieces to lower the value, or to have a piece pressed out of the centre for the same purpose.

### AN ENGINE-DRIVER'S CARELESSNESS.

In the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Fry, and Lord Justice Lopes, the case of Jenkinson v. the Rosendale Valley Tram Company (Limited) was heard. The action was brought by the plaintiff, a commercial traveller, against the company, to recover damages for personal injuries. It appeared that one of the company's steam trams, having completed the journey, had been turned round at the halting place ready to start on its return journey with the steam up, but shut off. The engineer left the engine for the purpose of getting shaved, leaving the machine and car in the care of a youth of 19 years of age, who did not understand the management of engines. The plaintiff, having entered the car, the lad began playing with the engine and started it, and the engine and car ran down the hill on the back of which the plaintiff was situated, the lad being unable to stop them. The plaintiff, seeing that a collision with a heavy vehicle in front was inevitable, jumped off the car and was injured. At the trial, before Mr. Justice Charles, at Liverpool, the jury found for the plaintiff, with £22 damages, and judgment was entered for him for that sum. The court below, however, set aside the verdict, and entered judgment for the defendant on the ground that the lad was not shown to be interested with the engine. The plaintiff appealed. Their lordships reversed the decision of the court below, being of opinion that the engine-driver had been guilty of negligence in leaving the engine in charge of an ignorant lad. Appeal allowed with costs.

### A PARISIAN TRAGEDY.

A most cold-blooded double murder was committed in Paris the other evening. The criminal was Charles Bousquet, an ex-convict, 35 years of age, living at Noisy-le-Sec, near Paris, and his victims were Mlle. Juliette Derouard, the murderer's sister-in-law, and M. Pagny, Juliette Derouard's master, a barrister living at 14, Rue de Belzance, Paris. Some five months ago Juliette Derouard, 22 years of age, fled from the house of her brother-in-law, of whom she had been the mistress, and succeeded in entering the service of M. and Madame Pagny as nursemaid. Bousquet, having since discovered where his future mistress was living, came several times seeking to induce her to leave her situation and return to live with him. This she refused to do, and a month ago intimated to him that he would not be admitted if he again presented himself. The other evening at a little after seven, however, Bousquet came to the house and was let in by the cook, who at once warned Juliette that her brother-in-law was there. The unfortunate woman went to speak to him, and having again refused to follow him, was without compunction shot dead. The cold-blooded wretch placed his revolver close to her head, and blew out her brains with five shots. M. and Madame Pagny, alarmed at the report of the pistol, rushed out of their rooms. M. Pagny tried to arrest the murderer, but Bousquet fired the last barrel of his revolver at him, wounding him mortally in the stomach. He then calmly handed the still smoking weapon to Madame Pagny, saying, "I am sorry for your husband. The murderer was arrested just as he was leaving the house. M. Pagny died of his wound on Tuesday morning. When confronted with the corpse of Juliette Derouard, the murderer turned livid, and fainted away. He lost consciousness so completely and for so long a time that the magistrates were obliged to abandon their intention to question him."











THE PEOPLE

be given in his honour by the corporation, and afterwards leave for London.

Last week nine London victims of influenza succumbed.

There were 2,735 births and 1,612 deaths in London last week.

The Registrar-general declares Brighton to be the very healthiest town in England.

Since cremation was begun in France more than 12,000 unclaimed bodies have been burned.

As many as 30,000 people visit one of the large London pawnshops in the course of a year.

A Scotch seabeemer pays three guineas to secure a warning of the approach of the police.

The Duke of Abercorn will take the chair at the next house-dinner of the National Conservative Club, to be held on May 17.

In France divorce is granted for ill-treatment.

In fact, the proportion of divorces on this ground is larger than on the ground of infidelity.

John Gaffrey, a Dundee millworker, had his arm torn off at the shoulder by a jute softener in Logan Works. The poor fellow died on the spot.

Five little ones under twelve months old were suffocated—they were victims of "overlying"—in the metropolis last week.

Mr. Parnell's laud scheme has several enemies in the ranks of the Nationalists. The most notable is, of course, Mr. Davitt.

Woolwich has lost its centenarian. She was the widow of a tailor, was an inmate of the workhouse infirmary, and had lived 101 years.

Three hundred and eighty victims of disease at the respiratory organs died in the metropolis last week.

A dish-washing machine has just been invented. It is fast on one point only—it cannot dirt with the policeman over the area railings.

For a woman to be embonpoint this season is to be out of the fashion. Slim figures are the rage.

There are 7,306 hansom and 4,013 four-wheeled cabs in London, and on an average each is used twice a day.

A new survey of the Amazon proves that it has ten months, or one more than the geographers had been giving it.

Fifty thousand tons of currants were imported into London last year. The bulk of them found the way into puddings.

Chicago has 1,000 lady bicyclists, and without them the accident columns of the local papers would be positively dull.

The immense worth of the property held by the Crown in London may be estimated by the fact that the rating value is £390,000.

Miss Tesmo Fair, the American heiress, who shortly will be married, will bring her husband \$5,000,000.

Stanley has a pronounced objection to the title of hero, although he is a smart interview himself.

The lady who wore a low-necked dress in London theatre the other evening, and forgot to take the porous plaster off her back, attracted much attention. It was a lovely porous plaster.

Once more we have to report that last week there was not a single death from small-pox in any of the twenty-eight great towns of England and Wales.

In calm weather a carrier pigeon can fly at the rate of 1,200 yards a minute; with the help of a moderate wind it will attain a speed of 1,500 yards; and before a strong wind 2,000 yards.

At a recent dinner 200 different dishes were served on the table, and out of eight guests five fasted the night. The feast lasted 101 hours; the effects still round with the noble few.

The Shah of Persia is greatly addicted to snuff-taking. Like Napoleon he likes his snuff strong and like Napoleon also he has a fondness for placing it under the noses of other people.

The King of Dahomey was educated in France and speaks French fluently. He became a barrister because he could not marry a Parisienne with whom he fell in love.

"Dog-collar eye-glass garden spatter dasher-wear cigarette-cueing ardent-in-buttonhole-carrier young man" is George Augusta Sala's description of the modern washr.

Of the 3,000 postmen in London only about 1,000 have wages of 30s. weekly. The London postmen cultivate letters on the proverbial scanty quantity of oatmeal.

Despatches from Mexico state that observations show that the height of the active volcano Popocatepetl has decreased (by 3,000 ft. since last measurement) was taken.

According to a Hamburg journal a company has been formed there for the establishment of a German line of steamers to East Africa, with a capital of 6,000,000 marks, of which 25 per cent has already been paid up.

The Liverpool dockers have determined to request Mr. P. J. P. to resign his seat for the Scottish Division of Liverpool, because of "his sympathy with them in the recent struggle with the shipowners."

In this country a young Brown is born every five minutes, a Jones every forty minutes, and a Robinson every fifth minute. Of Britons come into the world at a more leisurely pace.

A New York telegram states that during the progress of a bull-fight at Guadalajara, Mexico, section of the amphitheatre, in which thousands of spectators were seated, gave way. Hundreds of persons received injuries more or less severe.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes according to official returns, in which the capital is not included, no fewer than 40,000 houses were burned down last year. About 135,000 houses were burned down, and the estimated damage £62,000,000 roubles.

In consequence of representations that have been received at the War Office to the effect, the Volunteer Infantry brigades have already made considerable progress in their preparation this year's mobilisations, it has been decided no changes shall be made in the organisation of the brigades until the camps for this year have been held.

There is a story of a well-known antiquary of the last generation who was one morning found heavily slumbering on a pile of peat at the Covent Garden Market. Efforts to wake him were for a long time in vain, but a cautious hand, having discovered, clutched in the antiquary's hand, a memorandum book, on one leaf of which were pencilled two notes, as follows:—"Gwynne never lived in Maiden-lane. . . . and milk is a holy thing!"

A correspondence has taken place between the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association and Rev. J. H. Scott, rector of Christ Church, St. Giles, on the subject of having one of the churchyard as a permanent charge of it, but the rector has declined the proposal, stating that the vestry pointed out difficulties of which he sees the way in the way of the scheme.

Stratford-on-Avon was gay on Wednesday occasion being the 325th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. Amongst other places flags were displayed at the poet's birthplace, at New-place, his last residence, and at the Town Hall. Merry peals rang at intervals upon the church bells. The "Verona" and "King John" were produced for the first time, and were splendidly mounted and dressed.

The upsetting of a paraffin lamp caused at the residence of Count H. Lutzwitz, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London, and Bruton-street, Berkeley-square. The count had retired, but was called down, and the party shelter with her family in the house of Baroness von Brichen. The fire brigade was soon in attendance, but the whole of the drawing-room

The value of the personal estate of the late Hon. and Rev. Hugh Francis Tollemache, rector of Harington, Northampton, has been sworn at £70,729.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales will arrive in London on May 1st. On his way from Greece, where he is at present, he will stop a few days in Paris.

The Prince of Wales will preside at the annual dinner given by the officers of the 10th (The Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Hussars, at the Hotel Metropole, on the 5th of June.

The Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference has adopted, at a full sitting, the proposal for the suppression of the slave trade by sea which had been elaborated in committee.

The Prince of Wales is expected in Wiesbaden about the end of July on a prolonged stay for the benefit of his health.

The British Minister at Athens gave a dinner at the location on Wednesday in honour of Prince Albert Victor.

There are annually consumed in the United States 2,500,000 worth of eggs, and the poultry products were one year larger in value than either wheat, hay, cotton, or dairy products.

A return has been made of the number of licensed houses to each thousand of population throughout South Wales. The result shows an average of five such houses to each thousand persons.

According to a *Sydney* correspondent, the waters of the Darling river are now falling, but some weeks must elapse before the inundation is completely subsided. A navigation fund has been opened in aid of the Government.

The Queen recently commanded an installation of the electric light in her Majesty's Chapel of the Savoy, and this work has just been completed. The schools of the Savoy have also been provided with the electric light.

The Irish Intoxicating Liquors Bill, which became a law, will now take a high place among the bills which have precedence in committee after Whitsuntide. In any case, it is understood that the Government will see the bill carried through this session.

The honorary distinction of professor of psychology at King's College, London, has been conferred by the council upon Dr. Ernest West, who since 1887 has been medical superintendent and resident physician of the City of London Lunatic Asylum at Stone, near Dartford.

Nellie Mallory, a female boxer, of Troy, N.Y., desirous of meeting Lizzie Summers, a graceful blonde pugilist, who claims the female boxing championship. Should she not make a match with Miss Summers, Miss Mallory is willing to meet any other lady of the same weight as herself.

At the close of the performance of "The Golden Legend" at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday night, Sir Arthur Sullivan was received in the Duke of Edinburgh's box, and loudly cheered.

After this he bowed, and the duke bowed his acknowledgments to the audience.

There is no doubt that the criminal classes have declined amazingly. Three of late now number something like thirty-those at which they were estimated at in 1865. The number of persons detained in local prisons is about two-thirds, and the convicts in the national gaols are only five-eighths of what they were twenty years ago.

At a meeting of delegates in the Memorial Hall it was decided to hold the eight hours' demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday, May 4th. Arrangements should be formed on the Thames Embankment at half-past two, and a resolution submitted from several platforms in the park five o'clock.

An action brought by a man named Vallenty, wire-drawer, from Manchester, against the Great Northern of Ireland Railway Company for damages for injuries sustained in the Glasgow Railway disaster, has been settled by the Glasgow jury against the company named Connolly £200 for loss of life in the same accident.

Lord Salisbury on Wednesday, for the first time since his illness, held a reception at the Foreign Office. An Russian ambassador was first to have an interview with the Prime Minister, who later saw the Turkish and Italian ambassadors. The Greek Minister was last among the visitors.

An active canvass is proceeding in the lobby of the House of Commons in behalf of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire's Bill, which stands for a second reading on Wednesday next. The bill, which passed 34 in favour of the bill last year. The promoter has written to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* (says) to raise that figure to 70 or 80 in the division next week.

At Moorgreen, near Nottingham, Kenneth Barber, aged 13 years, son of a partner in the firm of Barber, Walker, and Co., colliery proprietors was shot dead by his brother, aged 14. The boy had discovered an old shot gun, and Philip put the trigger several times without effect, but while aiming at his brother the charge exploded, and Kenneth fell dead.

April 27th has been fixed by the Bishop of London for a special service in the London diocese in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, in accordance with the annual arrangement in connection with the yearly conference which will take place next Monday and following days. A festival service will also be held at St. Paul's Cathedral in the evening.

The Duke of Westminster opened West Hill Hospital, at West Ham-lane, Stifford, 7½ miles from London, for the reception of two hundred patients for chronic disease, and a couple of isolation wards for infectious diseases. The cost of the building, exclusive of furniture, towards which a contribution of ladies collected in a few months the sum of £1,063.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Wednesday at the forty-fifth anniversary dinner of the German Hospital, held at the Hotel Metropole, and among those present was the Duke of Teck. According to the report 26,642 patients were relieved during the year, and the disbursements to £9,337, £43,73, and £10,000, and the German Hospital gave a total for the evening of £3,500.

A verdict of accidental death was returned in an inquest held in Dover on the body of a man aged 10 years, son of Sergeant Rowe, of the A. Service Corps, who fell over the cliffs at Western Heights, a distance of 100ft. The coasted got under the fence and went down cliff a little way to gather wallflowers, and tried to reach some ferns and a couple of isolation wards for infectious diseases. The cost of the building, exclusive of furniture, towards which a contribution of ladies collected in a few months the sum of £1,063.

A Portsmouth correspondent telegraphs to the German Government having invited the English Admiralty to send a representative to witness the German naval manoeuvres, were to commence off Kiel on the 8th September the German Admiralty has been informed that in accepting the invitation, the British fleet be represented by the Channel Squadron, consisting of four battle ships and two first-class cruisers.

A fashionable trimming for tweed dresses coats is leather. A smart gown, which was recently, of a lavender and pale grey checked material, was made with neat collar, turned lapels, and cuffs of Russia leather, in a brown shade. There was a band of leather for the skirt, acting as the most durable sort of lining, with a couple of narrow rows of silver material above the leather. The buttons of Russia leather outlined in silver.

Sir Thomas Esmond, M.P., who has just returned from Australia, was entrusted, with Sydney, with a somewhat curious mission to young Richard Pigott to him there, stating that a young man who had just died, had been in the of the late Richard Pigott to the amount of £100,000. On his death bed he expressed a strong wish that the money should be paid to relatives of the former, and Sir Thomas was

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